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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2929)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 1004873

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : HARSITA AGRAWAL

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English.

तारीख
Date

24/08/2024

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
Centre BJS Public School, Karol Bagh.

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2929)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. असहमति की अभिव्यक्ति संसद के कामकाज का केंद्रीय तत्व है। इसके आलोक में, भारत की संसदीय व्यवस्था में विपक्ष के नेता (LoP) की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Expression of dissent is central to the functioning of the Parliament. In light of this, discuss the role of the Leader of Opposition (LoP) in India's parliamentary system. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

G. V. Mavalankar rule outlines the leader of the opposition (LoP) as the leader of the 2nd largest party, having atleast 10% of the seats.

Expression of dissent is central to Parliament
- → to present alternate view points.
- → to avoid authoritarianism (eg- against Pegasus issue)
- → ensure representation of diverse sections (eg- farmers)
- → Creation of Shadow PM and Shadow Cabinet (Britain model).

Role of LoP

1) Act as Shadow PM - training ground for leadership as PM.

2) Organise opposition - to ensure united voice against majoritarianism.

3) Accountability - of government by

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asking questions, moving resolutions.
Eg - questioning on unemployment.

4) Member of Selection Committees - for selection of Election Commissioner, Information Commissioners, etc.

5) Balance of power - ensuring that executive does not fully control over the legislature.

Challenges in the position

1) No LoP in 17th Lok Sabha due to no party having required seats.

2) Nominal nature - no real power over the laws passed.

3) Way forward → provide specific days for LoP to decide conduct of Parliament. (done in Britain).

Thus, Pratibha Patil has exclaimed, "Parliament is the repository of the sovereign will of the people" and LoP is central to its effective functioning.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2. न्यायिक प्रक्रियाओं में प्रौद्योगिकी का समावेशन न्याय प्रदायगी के संदर्भ में पहुंच, क्षमता और दक्षता को किस प्रकार बढ़ा सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How can the integration of technology into judicial processes enhance accessibility, capability, and efficiency in justice delivery? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Supreme Court in Swapnil Tripathy case highlighted the importance of online delivery of justice through live broadcasting of cases, arguing for the integration of technology into judiciary.

Benefits of integration of judiciary and technology

I) Enhanced accessibility

1) Geographic accessibility - citizens, lawyers do not need to come to Delhi for Supreme Court Proceedings.

2) Grass roots justice - people in remote areas can access fair and timely justice

3) Economic benefits - reduced costs related to frequent travels, stay and higher lawyer fees.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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II) Improved capability

1) Efficiency in case allocation - lower pendency of cases (>4.7 crore cases).

2) Faster disposal of cases - as all documents can be stored online and readily accessed.

III) Higher efficiency

1) Efficiency of bail orders → 'FASTER' system

2) Transparency in case listings - lower confusion.

Challenges in technological integration

- lack of digital infrastructure
- digital illiteracy and divide
- low adoption by judges, lawyers + resistance to change.

Way forward → Strengthening National Judicial Data Grid

→ Digital awareness programs.

The use of technology in Judiciary is the future, as was proven by COVID-19 pandemic, essential to achieve 'prompt delivery of justice' [DPSP 39 A]

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3. भारत के उच्चतम न्यायालय ने केंद्रीकृत सत्ता एवं क्षेत्रीय स्वायत्तता को जटिल रूप से संतुलित करके भारत के संघवाद में अद्वितीय विषमता को बनाए रखा है। न्यायालय द्वारा दिए गए प्रासंगिक पूर्ववर्ती निर्णयों की सहायता से चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Supreme Court of India has upheld unique asymmetry in India's federalism by intricately balancing centralized authority and regional autonomy. Discuss with the help of relevant case laws. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian federalism has been called as unique, practical, quasi-federal, because of its assymmetry in dealing with different states as well as relation between centre and the states.

Supreme Court in upholding asymmetry in federalism

1) S. R. Bommai case - while declaring 'federalism' as the basic feature of our constitution, it put restrictions on the imposition of President's rule (Article 356)

→ preserving sanctity of states.

2) Shamsher Singh case - Governor's power should be exercised in accordance with aid and advice of state council of ministers thus limiting central authority.

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3) AFSPA - Supreme Court upheld the validity of AFSPA as being critical to national security, here prioritizing central authority over regional autonomy.

4) Role of CBI - Supreme Court has explained how CBI cannot bypass withdrawal of general consent by states, except under orders of judiciary, thus balancing central authority and regional autonomy.

Therefore, the supreme court, through its various judgements, has acted as the guardian of the federal balance of our constitution.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4. भारत में अनुसूचित जातियों के हितों के संरक्षण में राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जाति आयोग की प्रभावशीलता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Evaluate the effectiveness of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes in safeguarding the interests of the Scheduled Castes in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC) is a constitutional body formed under Article 338 for safeguarding the interests of the scheduled castes. (SCs).

Effectiveness of NCSC

1) Policy inputs to the government in shaping legislations for the SCs.
Eg- SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act.

2) Action against discrimination, including investigating the matter and preparing detailed report.
Eg - bullying SC students in Universities.

3) Mobilising interest and formulating unified position on different matters.
Eg- NCSC is still evaluating the SC judgement on sub-categorisation of SCs.

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4) Promotion of economic interests by working for eradication of manual scavenging, skill development.

5) Awareness campaigns about rights and privileges of SCs are organised.

Lacunae in functioning

1) Lack of independence - dependent on central government for funds, functions.

2) Recommendations not mandatory - only advisory in nature.

3) No regular schedule - meet infrequently, no specific agendas.

4) Poor representation - does not include representatives of lowest castes, the most marginalised sections.

Way forward
- granting independence in appointments, separate budget
- make recommendations binding.

Therefore, reinvigorating the role of the NCSC can serve to perform the role of Sarvodaya through Antyodaya.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5. संसदीय समितियों के माध्यम से विधायिका के प्रति कार्यपालिका की जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करना भारतीय राजनीतिक व्यवस्था की पहचान रही है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Executive accountability to the legislature through Parliamentary Committees has been the hallmark of the Indian political system. Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Parliamentary Committees (PCs) are formed under Article 105 / 118 of the Constitution, to ensure executive accountability.

Parliamentary committees: Hallmark of Indian Political System

1) Forum for continuous accountability - meets regularly (vs. 3 sessions of Parliament).

2) In-depth evaluation of laws, eg- increasing age of marriage of girls to 21 years.

3) Prevent executive authoritarianism Eg- suggested adequate safeguards in Personal Data Protection Bill 2019.

4) Examine fiscal responsibility, eg- through reports on Budget, Economic survey.

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5) Enforce accountability of ministers – by asking status of programs implemented.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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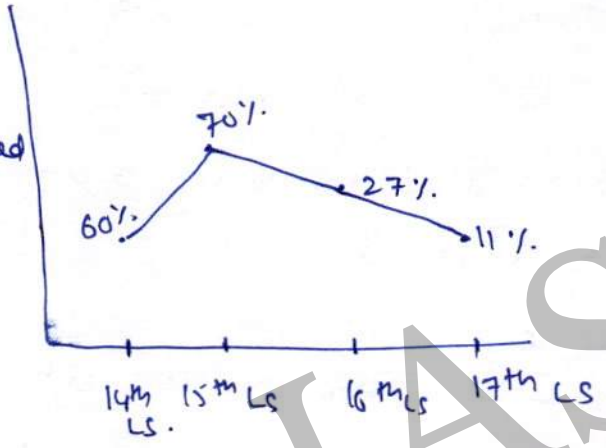
Declining role of PCs in recent times

1) Percentage of bills forwarded to PCs for scrutiny



2) Disruptions in functioning of committees due to political agendas.

3) Lack of access to experts, specialised studies for complex matters.

4) Increasing delegated legislations.

Way Forward
- Venkatachaliah Committee recommendations to strengthen PCs.
- enforce minimum number of bills for scrutiny every year.
- Code of conduct for MPs.

Therefore, safeguarding PCs is crucial for achieving an accountable executive and productive legislature in India.

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6. भारत नागरिक चार्टर को किस प्रकार शासन में सुधार करने और नागरिकों को सशक्त बनाने का एक शक्तिशाली उपकरण बना सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How can India make Citizens' Charter a powerful tool for improving governance and empowering citizens? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

Candidates must not write on this margin

Citizens' Charter is a public document enlisting the entitlements of citizens to various services, standards of service delivery and modes of grievance redressal.

India can make citizens charter a powerful tool as follows.

Recommendations of 2nd ARC -

1) Internal restructuring should precede charter formation to enable a congenial environment.

2) Charter formation should be decentralized to ensure governance is bottom-up.

3) Robust grievance redressal mechanisms should be provided to ensure accountability to citizens.

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4) 3rd party audit of charters regularly - to evaluate quality of standards and status of actions taken on grievances.

5) Charters should also be framed in vernacular languages to increase accessibility across citizens groups.

6) Capacity building of government officials to ensure dynamic and open attitude towards charter.

7) Best practices - such as Meyumbhagy charter - should be promoted.

8) Awareness campaigns by local civil society groups - to make citizens involved in the Sevottam model of governance.

Therefore, effective citizen's charter can allow citizens to become active determinants of their social development, ultimately leading to efficient governance.

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7. कॉर्पोरेट दानकर्ता भारत में समग्र विकास को सुविधाजनक बनाने में NGOs की किस प्रकार सहायता करते हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
How do corporate donors aid NGOs in facilitating holistic development in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The nexus between corporate donors and NGOs is crucial in understanding the process of holistic development in India.

Corporate donors aid NGOs as

1) Access to funds - through corporate Social Responsibility commitments.

2) Access to improved technologies in facilitating aid.

3) Better access to remote areas through corporate donations, can facilitate equitable regional development.

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4) ~~Therefore~~ Challenges in this

1) Misdirected CSR funds - NGOs act as trusts of the donor company.

2) Can be used as a front for tax evasion, organised crime or money laundering.

3) large number of NGOs in India - over 98% are unregistered, thus low regulatory supervision.

Therefore, the relationship between corporate donors and NGOs needs transparent means and state monitoring.

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8. POCSO अधिनियम के गुणों के बावजूद, इसकी मौजूदा कमियों को दूर करने के लिए क्या इस पर पुनर्विचार किया जाना चाहिए? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite its merits, should the POCSO Act be revisited to correct the existing inadequacies? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The POCSO Act was enacted to provide a gender-neutral legislation for sexual harrassment of children.

Merits of POCSO

1) No time limit in filing of complaints.

2) Gender neutral - accessible to boys as well as girls.

3) Comprehensive definition of sexual assault - based on a rights approach.

4) Fast Track Courts for effective grievance redressal

Inadequacies of POCSO

1) Fast Track Courts not formed - over 2 million cases pending

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under POCSO.

2) Misuse of POCSO provisions - in case of consensual sexual activity by adults over 16 years of age (POCSO defines child upto 18 years of age).

3) lack of awareness about provisions.

[Way forward]

1) Supreme Court - age limit under POCSO for sexual activity may be reconsidered or decided on a case-to-case basis.

2) Expediating formation of Fast Track Courts across States.

3) Sensitization training of police, healthcare workers handling sexual assault cases.

Children are the future, and their protection and holistic development is the collective responsibility of the nation.

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9. चीन द्वारा वैश्विक स्तर पर रणनीतिक बंदरगाहों के अधिग्रहण के अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मार्गों एवं आर्थिक संबंधों के लिए महत्वपूर्ण निहितार्थ हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
China's acquisition of strategic ports globally has significant implications for international trade routes and economic relations. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इसे हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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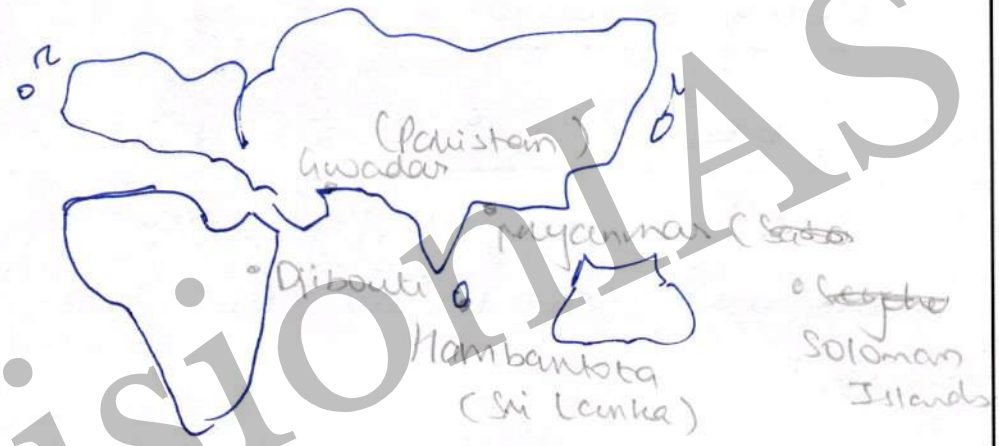
China's acquisition of strategic ports through its Belt and Road Initiative as well as Debt trap diplomacy is a matter of strategic concern to India.



Chinese ports

Implications

1) **For International trade**

1) Concerns over freedom of navigation (eg- over Indian Ocean due to Hambantota Port)

→ Indian Ocean accounts for over

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50 % of international trade.

2) Control over choke points, such as Strait of Malacca, Strait of Bab-Al. Mandeb.

3) Military presence of China challenges sovereignity of individual nations.

II) For economic relations

1) Concerns over energy security

2) Higher dependence on China.

3) Challenge to dollarisation and MATOisation.

4) Increase China's influence in world order.

Therefore, India's initiatives such as 'String of Pearls', Chabahar Port, IMEEC etc. are efforts to counter hostile and growing China.

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10. विश्व बौद्धिक संपदा संगठन (WIPO) के मुख्य कार्य क्या हैं? बौद्धिक संपदा, आनुवंशिक संसाधनों और संबंधित पारंपरिक ज्ञान पर इसकी हालिया संधि से भारत को क्या लाभ होगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the main functions of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)? How will its recent treaty on intellectual property, genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge benefit India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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WIPO is the apex organisation dealing with protection and regulation of Intellectual Property Rights across the world.

Main functions of WIPO

1) Monitor status of IP protection across states.

2) Release Global Innovation Index to promote spirit of competition.

3) Facilitate co-ordination in sharing of IP rights and trade.

4) Protect the rights of indigenous communities and traditional knowledge.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Benefit of recent treaty to India

1) Safeguard our Traditional knowledge and prevent its misuse
Eg- Neem remedial properties - USA attempted to patent.

2) Ensure access and benefit sharing with traditional communities.

3) Protect farmers rights by facilitating access to genetic resources.

4) Prevent monopolisation of plant genetic resources which may threaten food security.

Therefore, WIPO's treaty is beneficial for economic growth and food security of India.

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11. यद्यपि केंद्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो (CBI) भ्रष्टाचार से निपटने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है, फिर भी इसकी कार्यप्रणाली की प्रायः पक्षपातपूर्ण होने तथा संघीय भावना के विरुद्ध कार्य करने के लिए आलोचना की जाती है। समुचित उदाहरणों की मदद से चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) plays a crucial role in combating corruption, its functioning is often criticized for being partisan and acting against the federal spirit. Discuss with the help of suitable examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The CBI is a national agency against corruption, deriving its powers from the Delhi Special Police Establishment (DPSE) Act, based on the recommendations of Swaminathan Commission.

Role in combating corruption

1) Primary investigators in matters of collusive and large-scale corruption.

2) Building trust of the public by acting swiftly against corruption.
   Eg- CBI arresting NEET paper leak accused.

3) Promote technology to prevent corruption.

4) Co-ordinating with INTERPOL to prevent

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cross-border money laundering.

5) Study linkages between corruption, money laundering, tax evasion and organised crime.

Eg- Operation Chakra by CBI.

Criticism of CBI

1) Viewed as agent of central government

↳ biased against state leaders.

↳ accused of ignoring corruption by ruling leaders.

2) Act against federal spirit

↳ overtake role of police in states (police, law and order are state subjects under Schedule VII).

↳ Lack of independence - appointed by the Executive, and thus presents conflict of interest.

↳ Used as a political tool to curb dissent or opposition.

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eg- CBI accused of deliberately arresting Delhi CM Kejriwal.

Way Forward

1) Make CBI responsible to Parliament.

2) Ensuring independence of CBI by making appointments internal to the organisation.

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12. भारत में राज्यपाल प्रायः अपनी संवैधानिक भूमिका का अतिक्रमण करते हैं और आवश्यकता पड़ने पर प्रभावी ढंग से कार्य करने में विफल रहते हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Governors in India often overstep their constitutional role and fail to act effectively when needed. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Article 153 outlines the constitutional role of Governors as the head of the state executive and representative of the centre.

Constitutional roles of Governors
- → appointment of Chief Ministers and other council of ministers (Article 164)
- → reserve bills for consideration of President (Article 200)
- → recommend the imposition of President's rule (Article 356)
- → special responsibility with regards to Scheduled Areas.

Performance of Governors in India

1) Overstep Constitutional Role

1) Disturb federal balance - act as agents of the centre, often in conflict with the democratically elected government.

Eg- as seen in West Bengal

2) Partisan decision making - ~~[illegible]~~

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deciding disqualifications under Anti-Defection law recommending President's Rule → in 1980s and 1990s, Governors of states which did not have central party in power recommended Article 356.

3) Misuse of discretionary powers

4) Overstep bounds of power - eg- Governor disqualified Tamil Nadu minister without advice of Chief Minister.

5) Delays in decision making - by not assenting to bills passed by elected legislature.

6) Misuse of power - eg- reserving NEET Bill for consideration of President despite being passed twice by legislature of Tamil Nadu.

II) Fail to act effectively when needed

1) Increase federal tensions, instead of

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balancing federal interests.

2) Centralised decision making in administration of Scheduled Areas - advice of Tribal Advisory Council often paid no heed.

3) Re-promulgation of ordinances without ~~way~~ attempting to get them passed.

Way forward

1) Sarkaria Commission - Governor should be from outside the state, appointed in dialogue with Chief Minister.

2) Punchi Commission - governor should be made responsible to aid and advice of council of Ministers.

3) S. R. Bommai Case - decision to impose President's rule has been brought under Judicial Review.

4) B. P. Singhal Case - Governor should have a fixed tenure.

Therefore, the above reforms can ensure the integrity and effective functioning of the position of Governor in Indian Polity.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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13. भारत और संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका दोनों में ही लोकतांत्रिक सिद्धांतों का अनुपालन किया जाता है, लेकिन उनकी निर्वाचन व्यवस्था में महत्वपूर्ण भिन्नताएं विद्यमान हैं। दोनों देशों की निर्वाचन पद्धतियों में मुख्य भिन्नताएं क्या हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Both India and the USA adhere to democratic principles but their electoral systems exhibit significant differences. What are the key differences in electoral practices between the two countries? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India, the largest democracy and USA, the oldest democracy, while sharing similar democratic principles, differ in their ways of providing representation in electoral systems.

Key differences in electoral practices

1) Lower House / House of the people

a) Lok Sabha - members elected directly by citizens on the electoral roll.

b) House of Representatives - members elected indirectly by state councils, who are elected by the citizens.

2) Upper House / House of the states

a) Rajya Sabha - members elected indirectly + seats divided between states based on population.

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b) Senate - all states have equal number of seats - 2 each.

3) Method of election

a) India - a citizen by vote by visiting his assigned voting station, postal ballots available only to servicemen, etc.

b) USA - postal ballots available for citizens.

4) Use of EVMs

a) India - uses EVMs for Lok sabha and state assembly elections.

b) USA - EVMs not used.

5) Principle of winning

a) India - Based on first past the poll system.

b) USA - based on proportional representation.

6) Legislature vs. Executive

a) India - we vote for the Lok sabha, from which executive is formed by the largest party.

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b) USA - Presidential elections are not related to legislature elections.

Therefore, while the elections of the USA espouse the principle of strict separation of powers, elections in India are based on the principle of checks and balances.

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14. आप इस दृष्टिकोण से किस हद तक सहमत हैं कि राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण (NGT) ने भारत में पर्यावरणीय न्याय सुनिश्चित करने के अपने उद्देश्य की पूर्ति की है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How far do you agree with the view that the National Green Tribunal (NGT) has met its objective of ensuring environmental justice in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

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The National Green Tribunal is the apex body for ensuring environmental protection and justice in India, established under the NGT Act, 2014.

NGT has met its objective of environmental justice as-

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15. यद्यपि पंचायती राज संस्थाएं (PRIs) प्रतिस्पर्धी राजनीति के लिए एक मंच बन गई हैं, किंतु इनका नियोजन एवं सेवा वितरण की एजेंसी के रूप में उद्भव नहीं हुआ है। क्यों? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Though Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) have become a platform for competitive politics, they have not emerged as an agency of planning and service delivery. Why? (Answer in 250 words) 15

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PRIs are constitutional bodies established by the 73rd Amendment Act for ensuring decentralized governance in India. However, their role in participative planning and service delivery remains limited.

PRIs : Platform for competitive politics

1) Grass roots mobilisation - PRIs allow participation of people across classes and regions.

2) Reservation for SCs / STs (Article 243D, 243T) - forum for representation of their interests, struggle for balance of power.

3) Increasing participation of women - who compete and equity in access to economic and political resources
(>45 % of PRIs leaders are women in India).

4) Platform for emergence of leadership - as individuals compete for the position of chairman ~~chief~~ of Pachayats at multiple levels.

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Challenges in PRIs

1) Not active as agency of planning

a) Lack of attention paid to Gram Sabha Development Plans in policy formulation at state levels.

b) Poor capacity and lack of skills in local leadership to participate in active governance.

c) Centrally sponsored schemes - PRIs are authority to implement, no participation in scheme formulation.

d) Resistance from bureaucracy - do not provide devolution of planning, functions to PRIs.

e) Lack of funds + dependence on state governments for funds.

2) Passive role in service delivery

a) Corruptions in implementation,
eg- divergence of food grains, funds under MGNREGA.

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उम्मीदवारों को इसे हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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b) Lack of transparency + non-responsive to ~~cit~~ social audits.

c) Poor technological integration leading to lower efficiency.

Way Forward

1) following Sunit Bose Committee recommendations
   - ↳ Gram Sabhas should meet regularly
   - ↳ hold village Panchayats responsible to Gram Sabha.

2) Financial independence by improving internal-revenue-generation capacity.

3) Technological upgradation, eg- Bharat NET.

4) Convergence of schemes for targeted benefits (eg- Mission Antyodaya).

5) Decentralize policy planning to meet unique challenges.

Therefore, reforms in PRIs are crucial to ensure that Gandhiji's ideals of Ram Rajya can be achieved.

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16. ई-गवर्नेंस में अंतरसंचालनीयता (इंटरऑपरेबिलिटी) से आप क्या समझते हैं? विभिन्न ई-गवर्नेंस प्रणालियों की अंतरसंचालनीयता एवं एकीकरण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What do you understand by interoperability in e-governance? What steps have been taken by the government to ensure interoperability and integration of various e-governance systems? (Answer in 250 words) 15

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Interoperability in e-governance refers to the integration of services allowing a one-stop centre for accessing various initiatives.

Interoperability in e-governance
- → across governments (eg centre and state)
- → across departments (executive, judiciary)
- → across schemes
- → across agencies (public and private)
- → decentralisation of e-governance.

Steps taken by the government

1) Linking of Aadhar with Ration Cards
- to deal with issue of fake and ghost beneficiaries
- streamline the targeted beneficiaries.

2) Integration of Aadhar with electoral roll
- to prevent cross-voting, double voting

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ensure 'one-person-one-vote'.

3) Convergence of different departments - egov.in allows citizens to provide policy inputs, feedbacks across portfolios.

4) Monitoring of schemes - eg - PRAGATI allows citizens to learn about different central and state schemes in single platform.

5) Interoperability of e-commerce - through ONDC - sellers and buyers can connect without any intermediary platform.

6) Interoperability in criminal justice system
- NATGRID for streamlined and centralized data for use by central as well as state agencies.
- National Judicial Data Grid for judicial interoperability.

7) Interoperability in health systems - Unique-Health Identification (UHID number) that can allow storage of records,

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treatments, data on insurance on one platform.

8) In Financial Systems - Account Aggregator Framework allows creditors to access comprehensive data about debtors, allowing effective credit risk appraisal.

Challenges that remain

1) Digital divide across rural and urban areas.
2) Digital illiteracy - only 60% of men, 40% of women use internet.
3) Risks of data leakages, threats to privacy. Eg. Aadhar leak.
4) Risk of misuse of data by government for surveillance
   eg - concerns over NATGRID.

Way Forward
- aligning data storage systems to Talinn Manual.
- data localisation
- upgradation of digital infrastructure

Therefore, interoperability in e-governance can ensure what PM Modi calls "easy governance, effective governance and economic governance".

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17. जब भारत में महिलाओं के यौन और प्रजनन स्वास्थ्य की बात आती है, तब अधिकार-आधारित विमर्श को न केवल सामाजिक मानदंडों द्वारा बल्कि कानूनी मानदंडों द्वारा भी बड़े पैमाने पर नजरअंदाज किया गया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

When it comes to sexual and reproductive health of women in India, rights-based discourse has largely been bypassed not just by the societal norms but also by the legal norms. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Sexual and reproductive health (SRH) involves access to all information, products and services that enable women to make informed reproductive choices and exercise bodily autonomy.

How societal norms bypass rights-based discourse

1) Prevalance of child marriages - Over 23% of women belonging to 18-24 age group married before 18 (NFHS-5).

2) Taboos around menstruation - women considered 'untouchable', 'impure' during such time.

3) Concerns over contraceptives - largely responsible of women - men form < 5% of the population getting population control surgeries.

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4) Increasing risks to sexual autonomy - due to rising crimes against women
Eg - ~~MAAC~~ recent brutal rape and murder of doctor in Kolkata)

5) Lack of access to menstrual hygiene products - poor families do not consider these as essential - many women still use leaves, clothes, etc.

6) Societal control over women's choices - manifest as honour killings.

How legal norms bypass rights of sexual health of women

1) Marital rape is still not criminalized.

2) Use of POCSO to control sexual choices of women over 16 years of age by parents.

3) Sanitary products taxation - despite being essential and expensive, GST imposed.

4) Ineffective implementation of laws - Internal Complaints Committee under Protection of women at workplace place not

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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formed in many organisations.

5) Limited scope of laws - POSH, Maternal Benefit Act - do not apply to unorganised sector.

6) State control over reproduction - by banning commercial surrogacy - goes against individual agency of women.

7) Judicial impropriety - judges asking women to marry the accused in rape cases.

Way forward

- Women as agency of social change
  - decentralised planning
  - participative implementation
- fiscal support
  - higher investment towards SRH through Primary Clinics, Anganwadis
- Attitudinal change
  - awareness of rights of women
  - sensitization of men.

Therefore, focus on SRH is an important component of achieving SDGs and ensuring inclusive development in India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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18. पिछले कुछ वर्षों में भारत टीकाकरण कवरेज को बढ़ाने में कितना प्रभावी रहा है? देश में टीकाकरण के प्रयासों को प्रभावित करने वाली चुनौतियां कौन-सी हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How effective has India been in enhancing immunization coverage over the years? What challenges continue to affect immunization efforts in the country? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India's immunization coverage, shaped largely through Mission Indradhanush is an evidence of success of state-led interventions in social development.

Effectiveness of immunization efforts

1) Eradication of diseases such as Polio have been achieved.

2) Managment of COVID pandemic through planned and rapid vaccine efforts, led to controlling of deaths.

3) Immunization coverage for preventable diseases under Mission Indradhanush had reached over 98% pre-pandemic.

4) Reducing child mortality has been achieved through large scale immunization.

5) Use of technology, for eg- apps like Mera swasthya have been effective in

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monitoring immunization status of children.

6) Community - led interventions primarily through Anganwadi and ASHA workers have contributed to this effectiveness.

Challenges to immunization efforts

1) Gap during Pandemic - led to missed dosage.

2) Increasing burden of TB - due to poor proliferation of BCG vaccine.

3) Inaccessibility of vaccines, like cervavax for cervical cancer has led to it being 4th most common cancer among women in India.

4) Gaps in health infrastructure

→ 60% hospitals, 75% dispensaries located in urban areas.

→ poor quality of healthcare services and thus lower awareness in

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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rural areas.

5) Absence of robust cold storage and transportation facilities.

6) Social gaps - eg - immunization coverage of tribal children is lower, due to geographical isolation.

Way forward

1) Targeted campaign for missed doses during Pandemic.

2) Use of COWIN app for providing information about BCG, cervavac vaccines.

3) Integration with government and private schools to regularly monitor health standards.

"Health is the real wealth" and thus effective immunization is indespinsible to achieve our vision of Amrit kaal.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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19. भारत ने G20 की अपनी अध्यक्षता का उपयोग वैश्विक दक्षिण की आवाज़ को केंद्रीय मंच पर लाने के लिए किया है। अफ्रीका के विशेष संदर्भ के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
India used its Presidency of the G20 to bring the voice of the Global South to the centre stage. Discuss with special reference to Africa. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India's Presidency of G20 in 2023 rehighlighted India's commitment towards 'Vasudaiva Kutumbakam' (The world is one family) while shaping India's role as leader of the Global South.

India's G20 Presidency: voice of Global South

1) Inclusion of African Union as a member of G20 - allowing it space in global economic and political discourse.

2) India launched Global Biofuel Alliance with Egypt as one of the members
↳ allow green transition
↳ access to green technology and finance
↳ income security of farmers.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3) India focussed on Digital Public Infrastructure in G20

↳ it facilitates the same through e-Vidya Bharti, e-Aarogya Bharti with Africa to provide tele-medicine, tele-education services.

4) Discussion on reforms of multilateral Institutions

↳ India coordinates with Africa through L.69 grouping for reforms in UNSC, expansion of permanent council.

5) Transit diplomacy - India pioneered India-Middle East-Europe-Economic Corridor → allow countries of west Asia to access of European markets, become a part of global supply chains.

6) Stress on women Empowerment in G20

↳ India facilitates the same in Africa by following Kampilya principles.

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7).

Therefore, India's role as leader of G20 is proving how its role is evolving from a rule taker to that of a rule shaper.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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20. पिछले दशक में भारत और UAE के बीच संबंधों में विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में उल्लेखनीय विस्तार हुआ है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
India's relationship with the UAE has witnessed a remarkable expansion across various domains in the last decade. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India and UAE share a historical connectivity, which is now blooming into a modern partnership.

Expansion of India-UAE relationship

1) Geo-strategic

(i) Both joined I2U2 (India, Israel, UAE, USA) to facilitate strategic partnership.

(ii) Expansion of BRICS to include UAE

(iii) UAE is a part of Indian Ocean Regional Association - cooperates with India for free and open Indo-Pacific.

2) Economic cooperation

(1) India-UAE CEPA (Comprehensive

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Economic Partnership Agreement) to reduce trade barriers and facilitate investment.

(UAE is currently India's 3rd largest trading partner).

(ii) Cross-border payments - through integration of UPI with UAE payment system

+ MOU on introduction of UPI in UAE signed.

3) Defence cooperation

(i) Joint military exercises,

eg - Exercise Desert Eagle.

(ii) Joint working Group on Technology Transfer

(iii) Co-ordinating with UAE for ensuring safety in Red sea against threats like Somalian pirates.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(iv) Energy Security

(i) UAE is one of India's top sources for oil import, and is thus crucial for energy security. (ii) UAE is a member of IMEEC.

5) Diaspora engagement

(i) UAE is home to the largest Indian diaspora
(ii) One of the top sources for remittances.

Further scope of cooperation

(1) India - UAE can start 2+2 dialogue for effective defence and economic cooperation.
(2) Diversification of trade beyond oil.
(3) Cooperation in tourism, agricultural technology sectors.

Therefore, India and UAE are critical partners in ensuring effective cooperation in a world marked by increasing nationalism and protectionism.

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2930)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 1004873

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : HARSITA AGRAWAL

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

25/08/2024

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper III)

केंद्र
Centre BJS Public School Karol Bagh

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2930)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. **Contextual Competence**
2. **Content Competence**
3. **Language Competence**
4. **Introduction Competence**
5. **Structure - Presentation Competence**
6. **Conclusion Competence**

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग का तीव्र विकास किस प्रकार भारत में खाद्य सुरक्षा संबंधी चुनौतियां उत्पन्न कर रहा है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
How is the rapid growth of the food processing industry leading to food safety challenges in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Food processing Industry (FPI) is called as 'Sunrise Sector' in India, due to its potential in increasing export and incomes. However, it comes with certain challenges.

Food safety challenges due to growth of FPI

1) Lack of formalisation - over 4 lakh FPI units contributing to 10% of the output but over 70% of employment - difficult to regulate.

2) Absence of standardisation leading to low quality and hygiene standards.
+ difficult to export to EU.

3) Low value addition and improper management of perishable goods.

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4) Lack of technology required to ensure quality preservation and packaging.

5) Lack of infrastructure eg- cold storage facilities - leading to rotting of inputs.

6) Human Capital issues - poor working conditions, no training on handling of food products.

7) Rising consumerism due to affordable and accessible products, often high in sugar, transfat, vegetable oils - leading to non-communicable diseases like heart issues and Obesity.

Way forward
- → Formalisation of FPI units [through formalisation of Micro food Processing units Scheme]
- → Minimum standards by FSSAI
- → Regular training of workers.

Therefore, reforms in the sector can help India effectively utilise its agrarian economy for industrial growth.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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2. भारत की सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के अंतर्गत उचित मूल्य की दुकान (FPS) का प्रारंभ एक विकासशील प्रक्रिया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Under the Public Distribution System of India, the Fair Price Shop (FPS) transformation is an evolving process. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Fair Price Shops (FPS) are the last point of contact in ensuring delivery of food grains to citizens under the Public Distribution System.

FPS Transformation Measures taken

1) Computerisation of FPS.
2) e-Point of Sale Receipt Generator at FPS to reduce fake beneficiaries
3) Integration of FPS with Online Depot System for transparency in stock management.
4) Integration of Ration with Aadhar, One Nation One Ration to increase efficiency of operations of FPS.

Challenges that remain in FPS

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

1) Technological upgradation efforts in remote areas is incomplete.

2) Improper food storage leading to poor quality grain distribution.

3) Issues of corruption and ghost beneficiaries persists.

4) Lack of capacity building of FPS operators.

Way forward for FPS transformation

1) Shanta Kumar Committee Recommendations

→ digitisation of entire process of food grain distribution.

→ Involvement of private sector in FPS.

→ Community engagement via open management of FPS.

→ Decentralising control over FPS to Gram Sabhas.

Therefore, an efficient Public Distribution System rests on the FPS, essential to achieve the goals under SDG2 (Zero Hunger).

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3. भारत में एग्रीटेक स्टार्ट-अप्स किसानों की कृषि उत्पादकता एवं बाजार पहुंच बढ़ाने में किस प्रकार मदद कर रहे हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How are agri-tech startups in India helping farmers in enhancing farm productivity and market access? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Agri-tech startups ~~lite~~ are growing in prominence in India, driven by the joint spirit of Anusandhan (Innovation) and welfare of kisan (farmer).

Role of Agri-tech startups in helping farmers

I) Enhancing farm productivity

1) Innovation in technologies for crop planning, eg- using biosensors for soil analysis.

2) Integration of emerging technologies with crop production eg - AI in farms.

3) Promoting climate resilience
Eg - drought-resistant crop varieties.

4) Improving water efficiency
Eg- microirrigation, drip irrigation.

5) Increasing agricultural yields through pest-resistance

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Eg- Genetically modified crops like Bt-Cotton.

II) Enhancing market access

1) Facilitating digitalisation of market

Eg- helping farmers ~~ingro~~ integrate with e-NAM

2) Removing market intermediaries like APMCs by providing alternate market access.

3)

Measures to make these benefits accessible to all farmers

1) Use Fund of fund scheme for Start ups to promote agri start ups in remote areas like Eastern India.

2) Use 'AI4AI' (AI for Agricultural Innovation) to support start ups

3) Digital literacy camps for farmers.

Therefore, these measures can allow agri start ups to effectively and gradually transform Indian agriculture from a sustenance farming to commercial production.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4. भारत में भूमि सुधारों के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन में भूमि अभिलेखों के डिजिटलीकरण की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the role of digitization of land records in the effective implementation of land reforms in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Digitization of land reforms under SWAMITWA scheme is one of the highest priorities of Digital India program, to ensure effective implementation of land reforms.

Role in implementation of land reforms

1) Ownership to the tiller - by providing conclusive land titling.

2) Protection of tenants - by documenting the ownership of land by zamindars and by tenants.

3) Facilitate land consolidation as surveys are carried out to determine quality of land.

4) Implementation of land ceiling by preventing Benami transactions.

5) Prevent exploitation of small farmers by generating unique land parcel ID.

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6) Improve agricultural productivity by integrating land records with access to credit.

Challenges in this synergy

1) Digital infrastructure is inadequate in remote areas for this complex process.

2) Bureaucratic hurdles faced by farmers in case of lack of proof of land ownership.

3) Multiple land records with forest officials, revenue department creating confusion.

4) Lack of capacity building to carry out scientific assessment of land.

Way forward
- → SWAMITWA 2.0 to cover left-out regions and farmers.
- → Decentralizing the process + allowing social audits by Gram Sabhas.
- → Private sector participation to reduce corruption.

Therefore, these measures can align with Dalwai Committee Recommendations for total agrarian transformation.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5. भारत को अपने जनसांख्यिकीय लाभांश का पूर्ण उपयोग करने और आर्थिक विकास में तेजी लाने के लिए एक विनिर्माण-केंद्रित विकास मॉडल को अपनाने की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

To fully exploit its demographic dividend and accelerate economic growth, India needs to adopt a manufacturing-led growth model. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India is currently in its golden period of demographic dividend (2018-2037) and thus measures to fully utilise it are crucial for economic growth.

Need of manufacturing - led growth model

I) Exploit demographic dividend

1) Industries ensure labour absorption and labour productivity.

2) Reduce dependence on agriculture.

3) Promote Innovation in manufacturing through youth power.

4) Allow learning-on-the job and human capital formation.

II) Accelerate Economic Growth

1) Natural stage after agrarian economy (India skipped industrial development, stagnant at 17-18% of GDP for last 2 decades).

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2) Allow India to emerge as Global Hub for manufacturing (replacing to China).

3) Increasing exports and attracting foreign capital and technology.

Measures for manufacturing-led growth

1) **Structural measures** → ease of doing business
- policy certainity
- ease of regulatory clearances
- friendly labour laws

2) **State incentivisation** → PLI scheme
- SPECS for Electronics.
- PM MITRA for textiles

3) **Skill development** → vocational education under MCP
- Skill Impact Bonds.
- Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana

4) **Promotion of small-scale manufacturing**
- Support to MSMEs
- Start-up Accelerator fund
- Stand up India Scheme.

Therefore, effective implementation of these measures can allow India to achieve its target of $5 trillion economy.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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6. जलवायु परिवर्तन के परिणामस्वरूप बढ़ते प्राकृतिक खतरों से निपटने के लिए भारतीय तटीय समुदायों की प्रत्यास्थता को किस प्रकार मजबूत किया जा सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How can the resilience of Indian coastal communities be strengthened to tackle the growing natural hazards resulting from climate change? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

Candidates must not write on this margin

Around 40% of Indian population lives within 100 km of our coasts, and thus require effective adaptation strategies against climate change.

Growing natural hazards
- → Cyclones - increasing in frequency @ Arabian sea.
- → Sea level rise & storm surges.
- → Floods and tides.
- → Salinisation of groundwater.

Measures to strengthen resilience

1) Retrofitting of infrastructure to make them resistant to cyclones, earthquakes.

2) Disaster - resilience
- → IMD App for real-time updates.
- → Early warning signals
- → Cyclone shelters

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3). Mitigation of impacts

↳ promoting afforestation

↳ safeguarding mangroves and corals : natural shock absorbers.

↳ shifting populations away from extremely low lying areas.

4) Governance measures

↳ Urban and rural bodies should make 'Disaster-resilient city Plans'.

↳ Involvement of private sector in analysing disaster readiness.

5) Community Engagement

↳ Capacity Building and awareness campaigns about disaster action.

↳ creation of community volunteers, eg- Aapada Mitra schemes.

Therefore, protection of Indian coastal communities is imminent in the race against climate change.

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7. भारत में अधिक संधारणीय पर्यावरण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए ग्रीन क्रेडिट प्रोग्राम किस प्रकार कार्बन प्रबंधन से कहीं अधिक विस्तृत है? इसके कार्यान्वयन के संबंध में विभिन्न चिंताएं क्या हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How does the Green Credit Programme extend beyond carbon management to promote a more sustainable environment in India? What are the various concerns about its implementation? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Green Credit Program has been launched under the Environment Protection Act to incentivise and reward climate friendly actions.

It extends beyond carbon management by rewarding activities that not only reduce carbon emissions but also any programs that have a beneficial impact on the environment.

Initiatives covered

- Sustainable Agriculture
- Wastewater Management
- Green Energy
- Disaster resilient cities
- Biodiversity Conservation
- Protection of mangroves.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Concerns over implementation

1) Measurement challenges - quantifying the benefits of the above initiatives.

2) Confusion with Carbon Credit Scheme.

3) Lack of trading mechanism of Green Credits.

4) It is not mandatory and may thus invite little public action.

Way Forward

- guidelines for green accounting and measurement
- mandating Green Credits for high polluting industries.

Therefore, despite its limitations, the scheme holds potential in advancing LiFE movement of India.

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8. जब पहले से ही अन्य उपग्रह नेविगेशन सिस्टम उपलब्ध हैं, तो NavIC की आवश्यकता क्यों है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What is the need for NavIC when existing satellite navigation systems are already available? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

NavIC is an indigenous navigation system by ISRO, ~~for~~ consisting of 7 satellites placed in geosynchronous and geostationary orbits.

Need for NavIC

1) Other navigation systems – like GPS, GLOSNAS – by foreign countries – created dependencies for India.

2) Allow Restricted Access for strategic needs of defence services and Standard services for civilian use.

3) Improved efficiency – is more precise than GPS.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4) Create India's image as a global power - highlight its prowess in space technology.

5) Allow use of NaVic for other functions like disaster rescue, ocean studies, which were limited with use of other GPS systems.

6) Use in socio-economic development - NaVic used to study impact and status of AMRUT, Smart Cities Mission, etc.

7) Allow space diplomacy - by cooperating with other countries for sharing of NaVic - move away from America-dominated global order.

Therefore, ISRO's NaVic program has great scientific and strategic merit.

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9. साइबर-सक्षम वित्तीय अपराध वैश्विक धन शोधन (मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग) के नए क्षेत्र के रूप में उभरा है। चर्चा कीजिए। सरकार इस मुद्दे का समाधान किस प्रकार कर सकती है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Cyber-enabled financial crime has emerged as the new frontier of global money laundering. Discuss. How can the government address this issue? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The proliferation of cyber-enabled financial systems has provided a renewed push to money laundering (ML) in the present globalised era.

New frontier of global ML

→ use of bitcoins, crypto currencies – largely autonomous.

→ dark-web and deep-web provide untraceable communication channels

→ Tax evasion, global circle for buying properties

eg. Panama paper revelations.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Measures by government to address

1) Cooperating with other countries. Eg - Advanced Information Exchange Agreement of OECD.

2) Regulating cryptocurrencies following Vienna Convention.

3) Bilateral Agreements like DTAA.

4) Follow best practices like signing Budapest convention.

Therefore, tackling money laundering is essential for safeguarding our Internal security.

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10. इंडियन आर्मी वर्ष 2024 को 'प्रौद्योगिकी समावेशन वर्ष (Year of Technology Absorption)' के रूप में मना रही है। इसके आलोक में, स्पष्ट कीजिए कि भारत के रक्षा क्षेत्रक में प्रौद्योगिकी के समावेशन की आवश्यकता क्यों है। इस पहल में भारत को किन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Indian Army is observing the year 2024 as the 'Year of Technology Absorption'. In light of this, explain why there is a need for technology absorption in the defence sector of India. What challenges can India face in this initiative? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Modernisation of our defence forces is dependent on technology absorption, critical for ensuring India's self-reliance.

Need for technology absorption

1) Allow indigenisation of defence forces.

2) Combat emerging threats, eg- drones.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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11. भारत के पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र (NER) में व्यापार एवं उद्योगों के विकास में किन समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ा है? इन समस्याओं से निपटने हेतु किए गए उपायों पर टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the issues faced in the development of trade and industries in the North-Eastern Region (NER) of India? Comment on the measures that have been taken to tackle these issues. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The North - Eastern Region remains geographically, economically and socially isolated from our country, and are the focus of attention of New India.

Issues faced in development

I) Geographical issues

1) Connectivity issues - connected to main landmass via a narrow Siliguri Corridor.

2) Hilly terrain and rapidly shifting river courses prevent setting up of industries.

3) 790% International border leading to security concerns.

II) Other issues

1) Internal security challenges - due to left wing Extremism and militantism, refugee crisis, etc.
(eg - MSCM, ULFA groups).

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2) Labour issues - lack of skilled labour + population apprehensive of migration.

3) Tribal population in several states, which are largely isolated from economic mainstream models.

4) Insufficient infrastructure and state focus post-independence.

Measures taken to tackle these issues

1) Infrastructure Development

- National waterway-2 over Brahmaputra
- Aspirational Districts Program.
- International cooperation - Kaladan Multimodal Project, Agartala-Akhaura Rail Link.
- Special focus under Krishi Rail, Krishi Udan.
- Focussed under 'Act East' Policy.

2) State incentive and support

- Miti North-East Business Forum
- Mega Food Parks - in Tripura.
- PLI scheme.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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↳ special ministry for Development of North East Region.

3) Community Engagement for law & order

↳ Bodo Peace Accord, Karbi Anglong Peace Agreement.

↳ Forest Rights Act for ownership over community resources.

Challenges that remain

- China incursion along Arunachal Pradesh + refugee influx from Myanmar
- Frequent violence (eg - Manipur) prevents industrial development
- Slow pace of infrastructure project development

Way Forward

1) Bezabaruah Committee Recommendations for integration of North-East.

2) Promoting organic farming and tourism

3) Community-led development.

Therefore, to ensure economic growth of our country, the road of New India should pass through North-East

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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12. जलवायु परिवर्तन और बढ़ते जल संकट के युग में, सूक्ष्म सिंचाई प्रणालियां भारत में संधारणीय कृषि पद्धतियों में किस प्रकार योगदान दे सकती हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

In the era of climate change and growing water scarcity, how can micro-irrigation systems contribute to sustainable agricultural practices in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Micro-irrigation systems are water efficient technologies for irrigation of farmland, effective in minimising water wastage during water crisis and climate change.

Era of climate change and water scarcity

→ rising global temperatures (over 1.09°C since 1750s).

→ 91m people in India face extreme water stress.

→ erratic rainfall and drought and flood conditions

→ over-exploitation of groundwater (14% area is 'over-exploited' as per CGWC).

Micro-irrigation can contribute to sustainable agriculture as-

1) Reduce flood irrigation which causes large-scale utilisation and wastage of water.

2) Prevent river pollution due to reduced

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fertiliser and chemical wash-off.

3) Maintain soil fertility and prevent land degradation by preventing erosion of top-soil.

4) Reduce groundwater exploitation - over 90% of it is utilised for irrigation.

5) Improved crop productivity - by targeted irrigation and 'per-drop-more crop'.

6) Allow land reclamation - drought-stricken, infertile areas can be converted into productive zones

Eg - as seen in Sahel region of Africa.

7) Integration of agri-technology - Internet of Things, nanosensors, can be integrated with micro-irrigation systems

Eg - SensAGRI system.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Measures for micro-irrigation systems

1) Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayi Yojana
   - ↳ 'Per Drop More Crop' subscheme
   - ↳ Har Khet ko Paani.
   - ↳ Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme.

2) Promoting agri-start-ups providing novel solutions. [Agri Accelerator fund]

3) Skill Building of farmers for awareness and capacity generation.

4) Custom Hiring Centers and Subsidised Credit for farm mechanisation.

Therefore, micro-irrigation systems hold the key to a sustainable and climate-resilient agricultural economy, safeguarding both food security as well as income security.

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13. भारतीय रेलवे में माल परिवहन से संबंधित समस्याओं का समाधान करने तथा घरेलू माल ढुलाई में इसकी हिस्सेदारी बढ़ाने के लिए कौन-सी रणनीतियां अपनाई जा सकती हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What strategies can be adopted to overcome the issues pertaining to freight transportation in the Indian Railways and increase its share in the domestic freight? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian Railways currently accounts for only about 27% of domestic freight transport, despite being a cost and fuel-efficient means of transportation.

Issues pertaining to freight transportation

1) Cross-subsidization of fares
↳ passengers given fare subsidies, which are imposed on commercial freight transporters, increasing costs.

2) Low terminal capacity and overcrowded rail traffic routes.

3) Last-mile infrastructure, eg for loading-unloading of goods is lacking.

4) Performance of trains - regular delays, uncertainities and increasing railway accidents creates deterrance.

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5). Bureaucratic hurdles - corruption, regulatory red tapism in freight transport.

6) Connectivity in remote, hilly areas is limited.

Strategies to overcome these issues

Rakesh Mohan Commission Recommendations

1) Streamlining of fares for freight transport.

2) Investment in last-mile infrastructure, through creation of logistics parks, multi-modal transport parks (eg- under Gati Shakti).

3) Regular Track maintenance by involvement of private sector.

4) Reduce turn-around time for freight docking by integration of modern technologies.

5) Improving train performance -

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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better planning of routes, KAVACH integration across all routes to prevent accidents.

6) Improve operational ratio of Indian Railways by allowing market-based pricing models.

7) Human Resource Overhaul

- regular training
- integration of domains (eg - IRMS)
- reduced workforce pressure by outsourcing to private sector.

Therefore, development of Railways, based on 'Build - Nurture - Repair' model, instead of 'Build - Neglect - Rebuild' model can allow the mode to increase its share in freight transportation in India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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14. उन कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए जिन्होंने नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा क्षेत्र में प्रभावशाली प्रगति करने और वैश्विक नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा परिवर्तन में अग्रणी के रूप में स्थापित होने में भारत की सहायता की है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the factors that have aided India in making impressive strides in the renewable energy sector and establishing itself as a frontrunner in the global renewable energy transition. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India is the global leader in energy transition, with aspirational goals of 500 GW from renewable energy by 2030 under its Panchamrita.

India's status in renewable energy transition
- 5th in solar energy production
- 4th in overall renewable energy
- 4th in wind energy production.
- top growing market for Electric vehicles.
- Leader of Global South in Just Energy Transition.

Factors behind this

I) Geographical factors

1) Tropical climate - allows for round-the-year solar power capacity.

2) Western coast - windy and highly

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suitable for wind energy generation.

3) Long coastline of over 7500 km allows for tidal wave generation, offshore wind farms.

4) Large network of rivers allow for hydroelectric power generation.
Eg - Tehri Dam, Etalin Project.

II) Regulatory Factor

1) State support for decarbonisation
Eg - FAME for Electric vehicles, 100% Electrification of Railways Plan by 2030.

2) Investment in renewable energy technology promoted
Eg - PLI scheme for solar energy components, mining of critical elements subsidised.

3) Favourable schemes
→ Solar Rooftop scheme
→ National Solar Wind Hybrid Policy
↓ Biomass generation through GOBARDHAN.
↓ Ethanol Blending Program

III) International Factors

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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1) India as the leader - eg- pioneered International Solar Alliance, Climate Resilient Disaster Infrastructure, Global Biofuel Alliance @ G20 Summit.

2) International Co-operation eg- Green Energy Partnership with Denmark, Minerals Security Partnership with USA.

Factors that challenge India's position

1) Dependence on China for solar components.
2) Civilian concerns over nuclear energy.
3) Lack of Battery storage Infrastructure (around 160-170 GW needed).
4) Inadequate climate finance (India needs USD 4-5 trillions for net zero by 2070).

Way Forward
- → Private sector participation for innovation.
- → Promoting solar rooftop, Green hydrogen mission.
- → Incentivise quick transition to EVs.

Therefore, India's efforts for global renewable energy transition have solified its image as the emerging global power.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15. उर्वरकों और कीटनाशकों से युक्त कृषि अपवाह पर्यावरण प्रदूषण में किस प्रकार योगदान देता है? कृषि अपवाह के प्रभाव को कम करने के लिए क्या उपाय अपनाए जा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How does agricultural runoff containing fertilizers and pesticides contribute to environmental pollution? What measures can be taken to mitigate the impact of agricultural runoff? (Answer in 250 words)

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Agricultural runoff due to large scale fertilizer and pesticide use poses a big challenge for our environmental sustainability, requiring urgent measures.

How it contributes to environmental pollution -

1) River pollution - as these chemicals are largely washed-off due to flood irrigation to nearby river.

2) Lead to eutrophication due to nitrogen and phosphorous content, leading to Red Tides and Algal Blooms.

3) Threat to Biodiversity - eutrophication of rivers generates toxic wastes and gases leading to deoxygenation of rivers and death of fish stocks.

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4) Impact nutrient recycling and the ability of water to regenerate itself.

5) Air Pollution - can enter the air through winds or evaporation, leading to pollution as well as green house impact.

6) Groundwater contamination - fertilizer & pesticide laden water can seep into groundwater.

7) Soil pollution - as they may cause erosion of top soil, soil infertility and land degradation.

Measures to mitigate impact

1) Adoption of drip-irrigation, micro-irrigation to reduce water run off.
   Eg- as done in Israel.

2) Promotion of organic fertilisers or nano urea, neem coated urea to reduce chemical use in fertiliser
   ↳ implementation of PM PRAMAM scheme.

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3) Wastewater treatment - i.e. treatment of irrigation water for removing chemical pollutants before discharging into rivers.

4) Reduce use of pesticides by promoting pest-resistant cropping

Eg - BT. Cotton, DMH Mustard.

5) Promote drought-resistant crops like millets, to reduce the need of flood irrigation or chemical fertilisers.

6) Adoption of Biotechnology - for eg, Genetically modified Bacteria to break down pollution in water bodies and prevent algal blooms.

Therefore, these measures will help us achieve sustainable agriculture, and the goals under SDG 2, 13 and 14.

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16. हिमालयी राज्यों में पर्यटकों की बढ़ती संख्या ने उनके पारिस्थितिकीय समावेशन क्षमता को पार कर लिया है, जिसके कारण बड़े पैमाने पर मानव-जनित आपदाएं उत्पन्न हुई हैं। संधारणीय पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देते हुए ऐसी आपदाओं को रोकने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं? प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The growing influx of tourists in Himalayan states has breached their ecological carrying capacity, leading to significant man-made disasters. What measures can be implemented to prevent such disasters while promoting sustainable tourism? Discuss with relevant examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Himalayan states are characterised by pristine beauty and scenery. However, large scale tourist attraction is posing a challenge to its ecological stability.

Tourism in Himalayas : Impacts

- Creation of roads, hotels, resorts.
- waste generation and plastic pollution
- deforestation.
- Changing river courses

⇓

MAN-MADE DISASTERS

- Joshimath Land subsidence.
- Avalanches and Landslides (eg- Kedarnath floods)
- Increasing vulnerability to Earthquakes (eg- Sikkim) 2023.

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Measures to prevent disasters and promote sustainable tourism

I. Infrastructure development

- ↳ should be based on carrying capacity of the region.
- ↳ Geological Stability and Environmental Assessment before granting permissions.
- ↳ 'Blasting' method of construction should be banned.
- ↳ Incorporating traditional knowledge systems eg- Dhajji - Diwari system of construction in Jammu & Kashmir.

II. Regulating tourist activity

- ↳ limits on number of tourists entering a region.
- ↳ prevent pollution by tourists (eg- Sikkim - recently released guidelines for mandatory carrying of garbage bags while entering the state)

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↳ complete ban on single use plastic (as done by Sikkim).

III. Promoting sustainable tourism

↳ Adhering to Dharamshala principles for tourism development.

↳ Early warning systems and prompt evacuation measures to prevent loss of life during disasters.

↳ Restrictions on cars and road transportation, promoting alternative means like cable network.

↳ Involve local community in City Planning for ensuring Healthy cities.

↳ Creating disaster-resilient infrastructure

Therefore, sustainable tourism is critical to ensure that our pristine environment works with us, not against us.

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17. सुपरकंडक्टर्स विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी के विभिन्न क्षेत्रकों में नवाचार को किस प्रकार बढ़ावा देते हैं? उदाहरण सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How do superconductors fuel innovation in diverse fields of science and technology? Illustrate with examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Superconductors refer to materials and elements that allow transmission of electric currents with zero resistance.

Currently, there are no materials that can offer superconductivity at room temperature, they always require extremely low temperature and pressure conditions.

Superconductors fuel innovation in science and technology as follows -

1) Electricity transmission - can allow for zero transmission losses, fast transmission of electricity.

2) Robotics - can enable super-smart and minute robotics operation.

Eg - use in robotic cleaning

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of surgical equipments.

3) Support super computers and Quantum Computers - allow for interlinking of computers and creation of robust cybersecure infrastructure.

4) Quantum Communication - maintaining quantum coherence, safeguarding quantum ~~integrate~~ encryption can use superconductors.

5) Green Energy - superconductors hold great potential in solar cell production, and fuel cell production.

6) Internet of Things can be strengthened by using supercomputers, across the value chain.

7) Bullet Trains use magnetic levitation technology, which can be benefitted by using superconductors.

8) Web 3.0 which is decentralized

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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and based on remote processing can utilise superconductors for creating robust decentralized channels.

9) Cyber physical systems under IR 4.0, which is based on Digitization can use superconductors for improving efficiency of production.

Therefore, large scale research in the field of superconductors is ongoing. The discovery of materials which can maintain superconductivity at room temperatures hold the potential for transforming our technological and economic systems.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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18. यद्यपि भारत में लगभग सभी प्रकार के बौद्धिक संपदा अधिकारों को कवर करने वाले कानून मौजूद हैं, फिर भी अनेक प्रवर्तन संबंधी, विनियामकिय और प्रशासनिक चुनौतियां भारत में बौद्धिक संपदा अधिकारों के व्यावसायीकरण में बाधा उत्पन्न करती हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
While India has laws covering almost all types of intellectual property rights, numerous enforcement, regulatory and administrative challenges hamper the commercialisation of IPRs in India. Elaborate. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India ranks 10th in the Global Innovation Index. Yet, the IPRs generated from India do not align with the vast potential our nation holds.

Laws covering IPR in India
- → Patent Act
- → Copyright Act
- → Industrial Design (Protection) Act
- → Geographical Indication Act.
- → Trademark Act.
- → Protection of Plant varieties and Plant Genetic Resources Act.

Challenges hampering commercialisation of IPRs

I) Enforcement challenges

1) Weak protection under Copyrights Act in India. → large-scale piracy seen.

2) Prevention of bio-piracy remains a

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threat, due to inadequate attention given to Traditional Knowledge Protection.

3) Difficult compliance mechanisms and lack of effective deterrence in laws
↳ laws not updated regularly.

II) Regulatory challenges

1) Lack of protection given to plants varieties ⇒ prevents commercialisation and research.

2) Lack of effective global protection.

3) Lack of centralized database to evaluate IPRs in India.

III) ~~Enfo.~~ Administrative challenges

1) Large delays in granting patents - takes anywhere between 5-23 months currently.

2) Large number of judicial delays - backlogs in cases, delays in ordering judgments and absence of fast

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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track courts or Specialized Tribunals.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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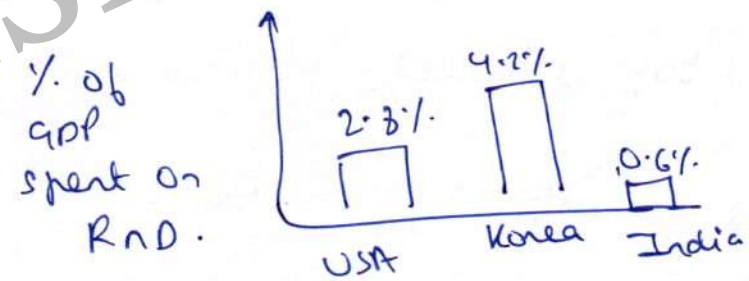
Way Forward

1) Streamlining Patent Regulation
   - ↳ use of AI / Machine learning
   - ↳ creation of national database in local languages.

2) International agreements, like WIPO Agreement on Plant Resources and food security should be adequately ratified.

3) Promoting Innovation - increase public expenditure on R&D



Therefore, commercialisation of IPRs is essential to realise our effects our ~~'Sabka~~ vision of 'Jai Anusandhan'.

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19. एकीकृत थियेटर कमान का निर्माण करने में सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, परीक्षण कीजिए कि कमानों का थिएटराइजेशन किस प्रकार तीनों सेनाओं के बीच जनशक्ति और संसाधनों के बेहतर एकीकरण और युक्तिकरण को बढ़ावा दे सकता है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Keeping in view the challenges in creating integrated theatre commands, examine how the theaterisation of commands can lead to greater integration and rationalisation of manpower and resources among the three services. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Integrated theatre commands were recommended by Kargil committee for division of India into 6 theatres, with each theatre having an integrated service of the 3 wings.

Challenges in creating theatre commands

1) Resistance from armed forces - as it may reduce the status of the top-ranked positions.

2) Threats at Border - from China, Pakistan - do not allow enough time for planning and mobilising theatre commands.

3) Lack of inter-service synergy and concerns over competition

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Benefits of theatrisation of commands

1) Effective resource utilisation -
as defence equipments can be commonly shared and effectively utilised.

2) Unified war command possible as
the chief of the theatre can command all three forces.

3) Manpower rationalisation and reduction of burden of human resources on army by creating synergies.

4) Reduced cost of training as several modules are repeated for all three services.

5) Maritime theatre commands @
Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar - ensure secure sea lanes of communication and free and open Indo-Pacific.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Way Forward

1) Gradual shift towards integrating the services with fall-back option in case of border aggression.

2) Discussion and consensus building with leaders of the 3 forces to prevent alienation.

Therefore theatre commands hold the future for a modernised, secure and self-reliant defence force in India.

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20. सीमावर्ती गांवों को न केवल भौगोलिक दृष्टि से बल्कि सुविधाओं के मामले में भी प्रथम गांव मानना, सीमा सुरक्षा बढ़ाने की एक प्रमुख रणनीति हो सकती है। विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा किए जा रहे उपायों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Treating border villages as first villages not just geographically but also in terms of facilities can be a key strategy for enhancing border security. Discuss. Also, highlight the measures being taken by the government in this regard. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Border villages are crucial in ensuring stable foreign relations, and effective border security, and are thus prioritized as 'first village'.

Border villages as first villages : Strategy for enhancing border security

1) Prevent alienation of local population and ensure confidence in armed forces.

2) Can be used for situational awareness, gathering information about grognaphy and terrain.

3) Prevent radicalisation, militantism

Eg- working as Over Ground Workers in Jammu & Kashmir

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4) Infrastructure development,
such as roads, railways, communication.
- can be used for swift military action.

5) Socio- Economic development
through schools, hospitals can promote spirit of nationalism.

Measures taken by government

1) Border Area Development Program - for infrastructure development.

2) Vibrant Villages Programme - for access to basic services in remote villages.

3) Community Outreach - through Operation Sadhbhavana by Indian Army.

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4) Civic Engagement and Trust Building - Eg - CRPF soldiers learning Kashmiri language.

5) Youth engagement - through 'Bharat Darshan', Youth connect programs.

6) Skill Development - eg Project Himayat.

7) BRO undertakes road construction to reduce geographical isolation.

Therefore, cultural connect and confidence building with border villages are crucial in ensuring robust border management in India.

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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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